**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph following the title "Related Applications" with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- This application is a continuation of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/439,616, filed November 12, 1999, now issued U.S. Patent No. 6,306,612, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/108,435 filed November 13, 1998, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated herein in their entirety by reference. --

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 6, line 15 with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The inhibiting step may be carried out by downregulating EMAP II expression in the subject by an amount effective to stimulate vascular growth in the lungs of the subject. Compounds useful for downregulating EMAP II expression are, in general, antisense oligonucleotides that bind to EMAP II mRNA and disrupt translation thereof, or oligonucleotides that bind to EMAP II DNA and disrupt transcription thereof. Such oligionucleotides may be natural or synthetic (such as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,665,593 to Kole, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety), and are typically at least 4, 6 or 8 nucleotides in length, up to the full length of the corresponding DNA or mRNA. Such oligonucleotides are selected to bind to the DNA or mRNA by Watson-Crick pairing based on the known sequence of the ~~EMAPII~~ EMAP II DNA as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,641,867 to Stern et al., the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. For example, an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention may consist of a 4, 6 or 8 or more nucleotide oligonucleotide having a base sequence corresponding to the EMAP II DNA sequence **(SEQ ID NO: 13)** disclosed in Stern et al., *supra*, up to 20, 30, or 40 nucleotides in length, or even the full length of the DNA sequence. In addition, such compounds may be identified in accordance with known techniques as described below. --

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 10, line 3 with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- ____In another embodiment, the method of screening compounds comprises determining *in vitro* whether said compound specifically binds to EMAP II (including fragments thereof) (preferably the mammalian gene product; most preferably the human gene product). The determining step can be carried out by screening for binding of a test compound or probe molecule to the entire full length EMAP II gene product (**SEQ ID NOS: 14 and 15**, see Stern et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,641,867), or to a peptide fragment thereof (*e.g.*, a fragment of from 5, or 10 amino acids in length up to the full length of EMAP II). The binding of the compound to the EMAP II indicates that the compound is useful in the methods of treatment described herein. Such techniques can be carried out by contacting a probe compound to EMAP II or a fragment thereof in any of the variety of known combinatorial chemistry techniques (including but not limited to split pool techniques, chip-based techniques and pin-based techniques). Any suitable solid support can be used to ~~immobilize~~ immobilize the EMAP II or a fragment thereof to find specific binding partners thereto (or immobilize the members of the library against which the EMAP II or fragment thereof is contacted to find specific binding partners thereto), and numerous different solid supports are well known to those skilled in the art. Examples of suitable materials from which the solid support may be formed include cellulose, pore-glass, silica gel, polystyrene, particularly polystyrene cross-linked with divinylbenzene, grafted copolymers such as polyethyleneglycol/ polystyrene, polyacrylamide, latex, dimethylacrylamide, particularly cross-linked with N,N'bis-acrylolyl ethylene diamine and comprising N-t-butoxycarbonyl-beta-alanyl-N'acrylolyl hexamethylene diamine, composites such as glass coated with a hydrophobic polymer such as cross-linked polystyrene or a fluorinated ethylene polymer to which is grafted linear polystyrene, and the like. Thus the term "solid support" includes materials conventionally considered to be semi-solid supports. General reviews of useful solid supports that include a covalently-linked reactive functionality may be found in Atherton et al., *Prospectives in Peptide Chemistry*, Karger, 101-117 (1981); Amamath et al., *Chem. Rev.* 77: 183 (1977); and Fridkin, The Peptides, Vol. 2, Chapter 3, Academic Press, Inc., pp 333-363 (1979). The solid support may take any suitable form, such as a bead or microparticle, a tube, a plate, a microtiter plate well, a glass microscope cover slip, etc. --

Please delete pages 26-28 of the specification. Please enter the attached Substitute Sequence Listing at the end of the specification as replacement for all prior Sequence Listings.

attachment: Substitute Sequence Listing